



Union for the Mediterranean
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CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASSESSMENT AND OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS






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The report is the result of a collaborative effort by members of the Project team and the project backstopping team.

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PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Project title:	Mediterranean Climate Finance Strategy						
Beneficiary Country:	The beneficiary countries are UNFCCC Non Annex I countries of the UfM, namely Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon. Israel, Mauritania, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina may be considered as beneficiary country; Libya and Syria could be considered as well, if appropriate.						
Contracting Authority:	Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfMS)						
Target groups:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UfM Institutions• Co-Presidencies and UfM Member States• International Financial Institutions• Local Authorities and related organisations• International Climate Change Institutions• Civil society representatives• Private sector organisations• Institutions interested in UfM regional integration• UfM Climate Change Expert Group Members						
Commencement / end dates:	13 December 2019 <i>Project duration: 23 months</i> 15 November 2021						
TA	<table><tr><td>KE1</td><td>Senior Economist (public finance) and Team Leader – Alexandre BORDE</td></tr><tr><td>KE2</td><td>Senior Adaptation Expert – Miguel Angel TRILLO-FIGUEROA FERNANDEZ</td></tr><tr><td>KE3</td><td>Senior Market based mechanism expert – Monicaalessandra BONFANTI</td></tr></table>	KE1	Senior Economist (public finance) and Team Leader – Alexandre BORDE	KE2	Senior Adaptation Expert – Miguel Angel TRILLO-FIGUEROA FERNANDEZ	KE3	Senior Market based mechanism expert – Monicaalessandra BONFANTI
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1. INCEPTION PHASE

The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) seeks to promote peace and integration throughout the Mediterranean region. The UfM is a forum to discuss strategic regional issues and draw on the principles of co-ownership, co-decision and mutual coresponsibility between the Mediterranean's two shores. Its main objective is to increase cooperation in the Mediterranean region between North-South and SouthSouth countries in order to support the socio-economic development of the region and ensure its stability. The UfM focuses on two basic principles through its actions: the advancement of human development and the promotion of sustainable development.

Due mainly to water scarcity, concentration of economic activities and population in coastal areas, and reliance on climate-sensitive agriculture, the growing population of the Mediterranean region is highly impacted by climate change. Extreme weather events (floods; heat waves; desertification; and sea level rise) are impacting the Mediterranean population.

The First Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change of the Union for the Mediterranean was adopted on 13 May 2014 in Athens: UfM Member States are calling for greater assistance and international cooperation on investment, technology transfer and capacity building. Also, the UfM created the UfM Climate Change Expert Group (UfM CCEG). The UfM CCEG was established by this 1st Declaration, and later on, a first Work Program (2017-2022) was approved.¹ This Work Program includes the reference to the UfM Regional Climate Finance Committee. The UfM CCEG created to support climate strategies and initiatives development, serving as a forum for improving regional dialogs and bringing together climate initiatives, programs and stakeholders. In March 2017, the UfM CCEG introduced a five-year work-program, emphasizing the importance of improving climate finance in the Euro-Mediterranean region to tackle climate change issues and having a better understanding of climate financial flows in the area in the first place.

An analysis of international public climate finance flows to fifteen UfM countries, namely Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Turkey, as well as Libya and Syria shows that USD 8.3 billion in climate finance was committed in 2016 and USD 8.1 billion in 2017 (12% of the USD 66.8 billion mobilized worldwide) (UfM 2019), especially targeting energy efficiency, transport (much specifically the rail sector), energy generation (using renewable energy resources), and water and sanitation. The purpose of these fundings was predominantly mitigation (transport and energy generation), whilst adaptation activities received substantially fewer investments (the focus being agriculture, water and energy generation). Infrastructure and equipment projects received substantially more investment (46%) than soft projects (i.e., capacity building, research, banking or financial services, etc., with 14.8%) although mixed projects received 31% of the total investment. Over 50% of climate finance beneficiaries are public sector agencies, led by research institutions (25%), while slightly fewer were NGOs and multilateral organizations (UfM July 2018). This analysis indicates that further progress is needed to enhance the knowledge of UfM Member

¹ In that context, the Secretariat of the UfM has obtained the status of an Observer to UNFCCC, and a MoU between the Secretariats has been signed at COP24.

States (including several ministries), International Financial Institutions, Local Authorities, civil society representatives, private sector organisations and any other institution interested in the UfM regional integration, regarding the level of financial commitments made in 2018 and in 2019 to address climate change issues in the UfM region. A technical assistance will enable to strengthen the reliability of data collection methodology and process in the Euro-Mediterranean region regarding climate finance, especially regarding private sector commitments for adaptation projects, is essential to guide political action. This inception report presents the detailed work plan of this technical assistance, by describing the work flow, the structure of the deliverables (e.g., an outline of final report), output delivery timeline, consultation plans, inputs required from national experts and stakeholders, and any other items as appropriate.

1.1. Commencement date/establishing project working environment

Alexandre Borde, the Team Leader and Jawad Wariaghli, the Project Director, have met the UfMS during the COP-25 in Madrid on December 13th, 2019. They have participated to 2 sides events, one held by the European Union, with Clima-Med, and the Union for the Mediterranean and one by the NDC Partnership with the Union for the Mediterranean and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to gain insights about the issues of the Mediterranean region. MM. Borde and Wariaghli met Mr. Grammenos Mastrojeni, Deputy Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean and Mr. Arnault Graves, Senior Climate Advisor. As a reminder, the proposed team structure builds in experiences in effective delivery, and mentoring and pro-active leadership by the Key Experts (KEs). The structure is summarized below.

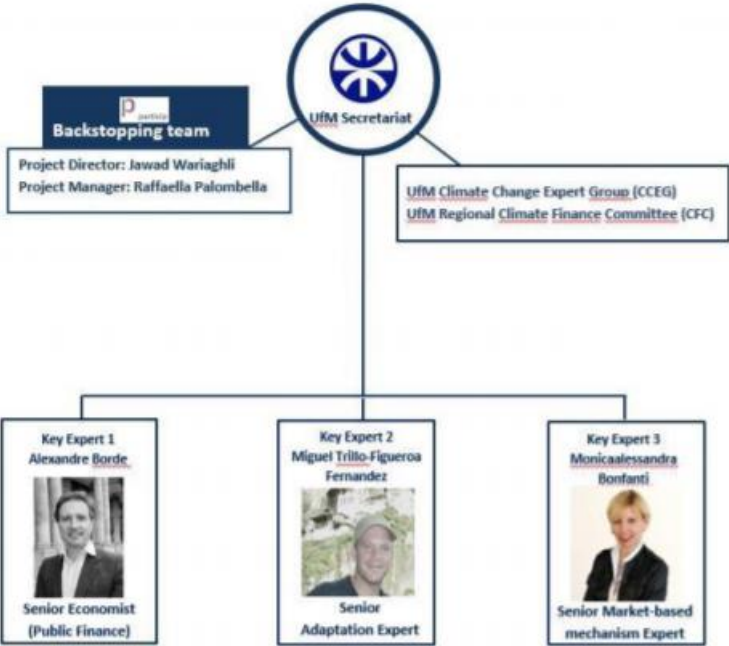


Figure 1: Team for the Technical Assistance

1.2. Kick-off meeting / the COP25

On December 13, 2019 at the COP-25, 2 side events were co-organized by UfM, entitled as follows:

- (i) "True-to-life steps to accomplish climate actions: From initiating policies to enhancing climate finance access & action implementation" by the European Union, Clima-Med, Union for the Mediterranean
- (ii) "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the South and Eastern Mediterranean" by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean, United Nations Development Program

During the COP-25, the EU pledged to become carbon neutral by 2050 with the "European Green Deal". This confirms the long-term commitment of the EU to fight climate change, and implies to further contribute to climate finance.

As such, the Clima-Med² project already supports the transition of eight partner countries in the Southern Neighborhood countries, towards sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient development. It facilitates climate investments and the setup of finance mechanisms at national and local levels. The goal of the presentation was to propose to expand and strengthen synergies and build complementary partnerships for new projects and affiliated actors. It presented the Clima-Med approach to mainstream the implementation of NDCs.

The themes of the event were to present the results of the first UfM International Climate Finance studies and the methodology for developing a Mediterranean Climate Finance Strategy; filling the gap of policies and strategies; systematic climate support to local actions; modelling feasible and adapted finance and investments.

Climate finance initiatives for the Mediterranean countries were presented by Mr. Jan-Willem Van de Ven, Head of Climate Finance and Carbon Markets of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Mr. Daouda Ndiaye, Lead Climate Change Expert, Islamic Development Bank.

During the event, Mr. Mohammed Sefiani, Mayor of Chefchaouen municipality in Morocco repeated the prime importance of cities with the model of the "Ecological city" of Chefchaouen which has a vision for 2030 around the economic, social, environmental, cultural and human capital of the city. It appears that municipalities have a major role to play to address the issues of climate change.

The second event dealt with nationally determined contributions (NDCs). UfM is a member of the NDC Partnership whose goal to spotlight the progress in implementing NDCs. An analysis of the ambitions of NDCs was made by Mr. Boutang, from the Centre interprofessionnel technique d'études de la pollution atmosphérique (CITEPA), and Cassie Flynn presented UNDP's "Climate Promise" to support at least 100

² <https://www.climamed.eu/> Contacts : Team Leader Naguib Amin namin@climamed.eu and Cc: EU Commission/DG NEAR: Cyril.DEWALEYNE@ec.europa.eu

countries to enhance their NDCs in 2020. UNDP committed USD 25 million for the purpose. Additional resources will be mobilized from key donors in close collaboration with the NDC Partnership in line with its Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP).

UNDP presentation focused on Mediterranean countries in the Arab region, discussing how to achieve NDCs' implementation through supporting community-based mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting actions; how to raise NDCs ambitions through upstream policy support and technical and financial assistance to the governments; sharing emerging good practice and experiences on how countries are aligning NDCs and SDGs processes; analysing linkages between NDC, SDG priorities and crisis prevention/recovery goals (regional and country initiatives); sharing challenges and opportunities of NDCs implementation; and discussing how to mobilize private finance, particularly in fragile and crisis context countries, for implementation of national NDC climate plans.

The key points underlined are the need for adaptation for the Mediterranean region prior to the need to enable to properly mitigate climate change.

The 2 side-events were a good opportunity to have a better understanding of the issues at stake in the region and to obtain several highlights:

- (i) "True-to-life steps to accomplish climate actions: From initiating policies to enhancing climate finance access & action implementation"

Although the UfM region attracts climate finance, it still has a margin of progress, especially as regards to International Private Climate Finance, as well as in catalysing countries' internal resources ("domestic" climate finance). Indeed, if some countries are clearly over performing (Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon, Montenegro), others have a significant margin of progress (Algeria, Lebanon). Moreover, adaptation is lagging behind. Investments in adaptation is only representing approximately one third of mitigation commitments, although adaptation is key for the region. Mr. Grammenos Mastrojeni, Deputy Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean underlined the importance to realize adaptation together with mitigation for Mediterranean region. The results of the UfM International Climate Finance studies in 2016 were reminded, a total of USD 8.3 billion in climate finance was approved to the SEMed region in 2016. Of this, USD 4.3 billion came from climate specific funding, and USD 252 million from dedicated climate funds. And the methodology for developing a Mediterranean Climate Finance Strategy in the perspective of the 2nd Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change was explained.

- (ii) "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the South and Eastern Mediterranean"

An update of the revised NDC landscape to identify mitigation and adaptation actions that could lead to greater ambition and priority sectors was presented and the capacities of the countries of the region in terms of MRV was diagnosed.

2. UPDATED PROJECT APPROACH

2.1 UPDATES APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 Our guiding principles

Particip is fully aware of the importance of this project and has put together a team (project team and backstopping team), which will be able to deliver the requested expertise and will have the necessary legitimacy to be accepted by all the stakeholders.

Our approach is based (1) on our perception of the role of the service contractor, (2) our chosen guiding principles for the successful achievement of the two overall objectives and (3) our understanding of the key issues as introduced in the rationale section above and further elaborated in this strategy section. We fully appreciate the context in which the intervention was designed and the dynamic situation that will exist over the whole duration of the implementation phase. It is clear to us that our implementation must maintain both a holistic and flexible approach based on the evolving needs of the stakeholders and rapidly responding to any possible contextual developments within UfM and the other members of the external target group.

In order to deliver high quality services and to produce the outputs requested, our approach for contract implementation is built on the following four principles:

2.1.1.1 Quality management: A rigorous quality control process

Quality is embedded in all our implementation processes. It is based on defining and documenting the work requirements for success and holding our experts accountable for meeting those requirements. It covers both the quality of process implementation and the quality of the content (outputs) delivered. Quality is directly related to learning. The quality activities are reflective by nature which is part of the intervention's learning approach.

A sound quality approach is a condition not only to assure the quality of the outputs, but also for their recognised validity and usefulness to the target audience. In our proposed implementation approach we envisage that there will be a full internal record keeping on quality to enhance the transparency of the implementation of the quality control processes. Our proposed quality system will cover the entire process and be fully traceable through a system of checklists which will be maintained and accessible.

Quality assurance is the shared responsibility of the Project Team and of the Backstopping Team. Specific elements of quality assurance are also included in the description of Section 3.2.2 Backstopping tasks.

2.1.1.2 Effective Information and Communications management system

The quality of the information and communication processes is a major factor for success. The core team (Key Experts) will be at the forefront of our communication approach from the very beginning of the project.

For internal project communication and the sharing of documents we use modern information management tools to support the effectiveness of our in-house communication processes. In order to share knowledge and information between the Core Office, Non-Key Experts and direct stakeholders, the project will use the EGNYTE application interface throughout the external missions and during the daily work of the Core Office. This tool meets the collaboration needs of the users and, at the same time, ensures data security requirements by a detailed and careful access management. EGNYTE offers a number of apps to complement the web-based Cloud File Server: mobile apps, desktop sync, and integrations for third party software like Outlook and Salesforce. EGNYTE folder trees are built in order to easily store and share all documents and reports produced during the project implementation. The

EGNYTE folders are divided in a user-friendly project-based system of folders and sub-folders.

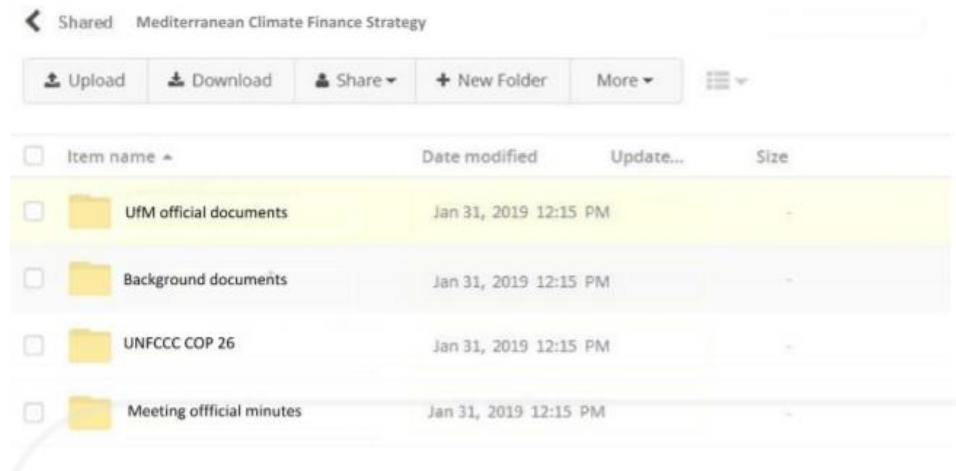


Figure 2: EGNYTE's structure mock-up

In order to guarantee the safety and confidentiality of the stored data, access to each section is controlled by a webmaster, who can give and control a different level of permission and accessibility in relation to their role and function in the project.

The knowledge management approach is an inherent part of the quality control approach and is able to guarantee the continuous accessibility of all tools and resources, including after the end of this technical assistance. Project team and backstopping team will collect and generate knowledge in all areas of intervention. Particularly, a shared knowledge approach will guide the set-up of the tool for the



Figure 3: Dimensions of Knowledge Management

establishment of a UfM Climate Finance Information Network. Such a tool will ensure appropriate exchange of information among the relevant coalitions/actors of the EuroMed regional dialogue, mainly to enhance the common knowledge on funding opportunities and issues on project support.

Beyond the fact that this is a contractual requirement, the knowledge management approach it is also the only way to ensure sustainability of the project.

2.1.1.3 Active Risk Management: clearly distributed responsibilities and regular reviews

The intervention will be implemented in a very fast-changing environment and with a complex, multi-layered set of targeted beneficiaries. There are risks both within and outside the intervention's sphere of influence.

Risk management must be an active part of project implementation. It operates in parallel to quality management, the difference being that quality focuses on the internal deployment and work of the team while risk management is sensitive to the external forces that may push the intervention off track. The ability to identify potential threats to the desired outcomes and adjust the implementation approach by agreement with the programme coordinator will be an essential feature of the implementation approach.

The aim of the risk management is to identify and manage internal events and external threats which could affect the likelihood of the project success. Risk management goes hand in hand with the quality control process and is therefore an integral part of our approach. During the inception phase, the project team will prepare a risk management strategy based on a risk monitoring matrix recording the risks already identified in this proposal as well as other potential risks identified during the inception period.

The risk monitoring matrix is designed to provide early awareness of potential issues, evaluate the likelihood and potential impact and to proactively prepare and implement prevention or mitigation actions. The risk matrix will identify a responsible team member for each risk. During review meetings with the Backstopping Team, risks and mitigation measures will be carefully assessed, and a short report will be written and shared with the Contracting Authority.

2.1.2 Specific implementation approach

Our approach to deal with key issues: The table below details, for each key issue described in 1.2.3, how we will tailor our approach and adjust the activities to make sure that we maximize prospects for successful outcomes and minimise risks.

Key issue 1: The structuration of climate finance tracking for every actor

Our proposed approach:

This issue addressed, as discussed above, will allow the mainstreaming of adaptation and mitigation finance in a transparent manner as well as fostering the transparency of every actor and the creation of investment opportunities and capacity building for the development of bankable projects at UFM regional level.

To enhance the knowledge, it is necessary to be able to collect the data from the different actors in a proper and semi-automated way. Indeed, every financial commitment has its own set of features, the building of an analysis grid and a referential for each project would facilitate the identification of the data needed by the UfM to build a strong knowledge about the situation in the region. The analysis grid would serve as a basis of analyse for each financed project and would be based on criteria related with the needs of knowledge of the actors. The referential would allow a standardization of the financial commitment process to order the data in a more consistent way for the recollection of data. It will thus structure the recollection of data. Additionally, this basis will encourage the comparability of datasets as a common basis for analysis will be implemented.

There is a need for data quality enhancement because of significant data gaps to be solved, creating a structure for financial commitments would allow a better understanding of the data because a standard of quality will be in place. Furthermore, it will enlarge the scope of actors comprised in the data collected by facilitating its recollection. Thus, private climate finance and domestic spending data will be recovered and acknowledged. It will foster the transparency of every actor as it will clarify their financing and help the UfM members to understand the role of every actor in their region thanks to an increased transparency on their finance.

Finally, the structuration of climate finance monitoring would enhance the accuracy of the financial commitments as actors would have a better understanding of the financial mechanisms in place in the region and have a basis for comparison to implement their financial project. Hence, it will encourage stakeholder to invest in opportunities and capacitate the development of bankable projects at UFM regional level.

Key issue 2: The mainstreaming of financial mechanism as regard the plurality of actors

Our proposed approach:

Firstly, there is a need to encompass all the different initiatives in the region, as the diversity of project and actor is vast, the underlying financial mechanisms at stake are as much diverse. Thanks to a structuration of climate finance tracking there will be a better knowledge of this mechanisms but there is still a step further to be able to categorize the mechanisms at stake, identify the most suitable, depending on the implementation area.

Therefore, there is a need to build criteria for every region as regard its specificities and integrate them in function of the mechanism which is likely to be implemented. As regard these criteria a mechanism can be chosen but an in-depth analysis must be conducted to ensure the compatibility with the area (with a socio-economic and political context). Thus, the feasibility of the financial mechanism will be tested.

For this to be adequately done, there is a need to analyse both quantitative and qualitative features of financial mechanisms. To do so a dialogue with relevant business associations as well as a work-shop will be held in order to gain knowledge about the underlying implications of the financing as regard the impacts on the population as well as the source of financing.

2.2 Target groups

We present below our understanding of the stakeholders of UfM projects. We divided them into internal target group and external ones. The internal ones will be directly involved in the implementation and will be the main stakeholders of the project. They are interlinked at institutional level and are key actors of the definition of the political and institutional background of this contract.

2.2.1 Internal Target Groups

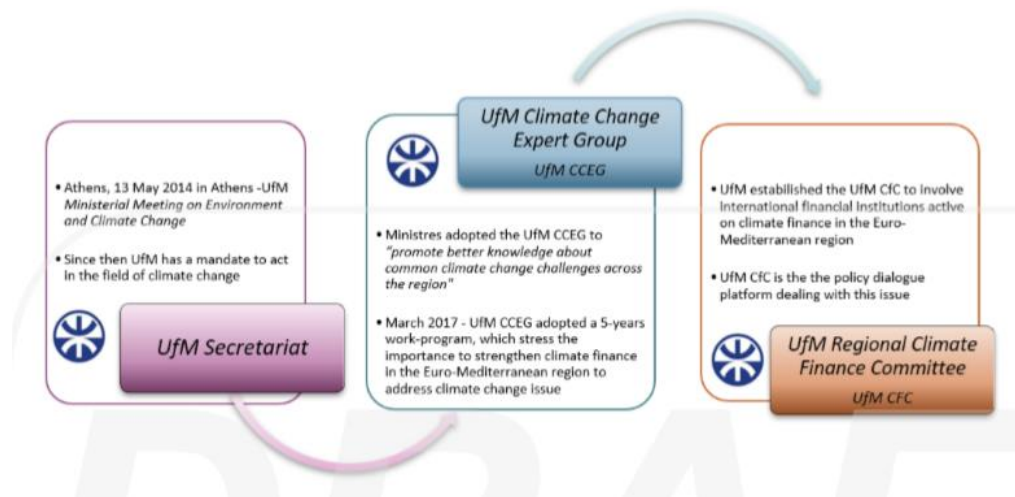


Figure 4: UfM internal target groups

2.2.2 External Target groups

The involvement of external stakeholders has a very important effect on the business process and on security issues. Additionally, the reliability of information shared among the internal stakeholders becomes essential. In the initial phase any error in the information remained in-house until the quality of the data/information provided will be completely guaranteed. In that way an efficient interaction with the external target groups will be ensured. The main stakeholders shall be as indicated in the figure below.

Figure 5: Main stakeholders



3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.2 COMPONENT 1 – Enhance knowledge of financial commitments in 2018 and 2019 in UfM region

Component 1 – to enhance the knowledge of financial commitments made in 2018 and in 2019 to address climate change issues in the UfM region.		
Activity	A1.01. Setting up the relevant methodology and process to collect climate finance data	Result 1 - to have a precise figure of financial commitments made by public or private (UfM) donors to recipients [national governments, local authorities, private sector, etc] in UfM developed/developing countries
Activity	A1.02 Providing an accurate overview of climate related financial flows in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States	Result 2 - to have a precise view of commitments and disbursements made by national governments, local authorities, private sector and, if possible, households addressing climate change in UfM developing countries

“Climate finance” is defined as finance mobilized for the explicit purpose of climate change adaptation (i.e., reduction of vulnerability) or mitigation (i.e., reduction of greenhouse gas emissions), on a project-level (Rio-Markers) or on an activity level basis (MDB Methodology) (OECD, n.d., IBRD et al. 2016).

To enhance the knowledge, it is necessary to use the best-available methodologies and technologies and be able to collect the data from the different actors in a proper and semi-automated way. Indeed, every financial commitment has its own set of features, the building of an analysis grid and a referential for each project will facilitate the identification of the data needed by the UfM to build a strong knowledge about the situation in the region. The UNFCCC’s Biennial assessment are a basic reference, and must be referred to, and OECD-DAC database is a good starting point to build a strong climate finance knowledge. It appears to be today the only public database that can be used within a robust methodology to estimate mobilized private finance by Official Development Aid (ODA) from OECD countries. The analysis grid will serve as a basis of analyze for each financed project and would be based on criteria related with the needs of knowledge of the actors. The referential will allow a standardization of the financial commitment process to order the data in a more consistent way for the recollection of data. It will thus structure the recollection of data. Additionally, this basis will encourage the comparability of datasets as a common basis for analysis will be implemented.

3.2.1 Activity 1 - Setting up the relevant methodology and process to collect climate finance data

<i>Activity A1.01. Setting up the relevant methodology and process to collect climate finance data</i>		
Tasks		Deliverables
A1.01.1	Collecting data about international public climate funds committed by public donors from developed countries , extracted by OECD-DAC database	D1.01.1 Dialogue and process in place to track international climate finance from developed countries, where appropriate by relying on existing framework, such as the OECD framework
A1.01.2	Collecting data about international public climate funds committed by public donors from developing countries	D1.01.2 Dialogue and process in place with majors public donors from developing countries (namely at least Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States, the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the West African Development (BOAD), the Central African Development Bank (BDEAC), China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Iran) to provide qualitative information on international public climate finance from developing countries
A1.01.3	Collecting data about international private climate funds committed by private donors from developed/developing countries	D1.01.3 Dialogue and process in place with private sector representatives or donors to provide qualitative information on international private climate finance from developed/developing countries
A1.01.4	Domestic financial commitments made by Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States	D1.01.4 Dialogue and process in place with to quantify domestic climate financial commitments
Task A1.01.1	Collecting data about international public climate funds committed by public donors from developed countries, extracted by OECD-DAC database	

Data of the DAC database are collected using a converged reporting system. The OECD DAC database is based on a voluntary reporting system that covers almost 30 donor countries worldwide. Their contributions are tracked to a wide range of bilateral and multilateral institutions, including bilateral recipient governments, multilateral development institutions (such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB, amongst others) and climate-dedicated funds and programmes (including the GEF, GCF, and World Bank CIF). With this, the OECD database provides a comprehensive and methodologically consistent approach.

It represents the most comprehensive collection of publicly available, project-level climate finance data to date. The drawback is that OECD data is released with a two-year time lag only, which means it is difficult to obtain reliable climate finance estimates for a given year.

Based on the existing OECD-DAC database, a collection method process to track international climate finance from developed countries will be set-up. To have an overall view on the needs to be met by the collection process, an analysis grid will be used to enhance the scope of the OECD-DAC database to meet the expectation on climate finance tracking. This grid will be used to strengthen the method proposed to the entities which are submitted to the dialogue to collect their data.

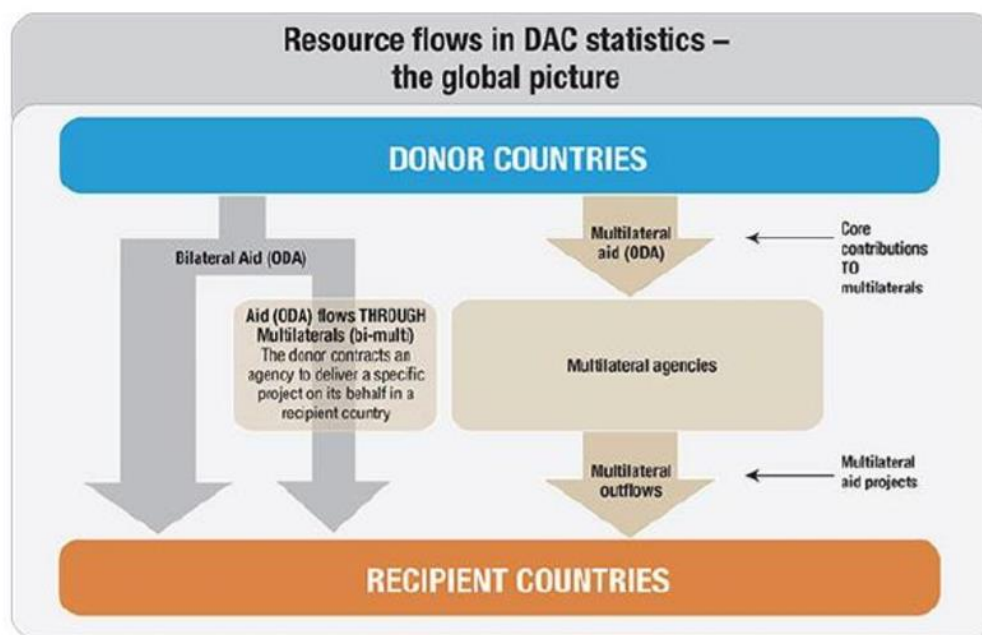


Figure 6: Resource flows in DAC statistics (OECD 2019)

A1.01.2

Collecting data about international **public climate funds** committed by **public donors** from **developing countries**

After having a detailed methodology to collect data, a dialogue between majors' public donors and developing countries (namely at least Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States, the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank, China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Iran) will be launched to provide qualitative information on international public climate finance from developing countries.

To do so, the different entities will be contacted to propose to follow up the process and accompany them to complete the process, for a recurrent use in order to have a regular follow-up of these entities on climate finance.

A1.01.3

Collecting data about international **private climate** funds committed by **private donors** from developed/developing countries

DAC methodologies will be used for measuring the amounts mobilized from the private sector by official development finance interventions (OECD, September 2018) which encompass guarantees, syndicated loans, shares in collective investment vehicles, direct investment in companies, credit lines. This document will help him define collecting data processes, methodology and give him a referential to assess climate finance for private sector through the means underlined by the reports.

A dialogue with the private sector will then be initiated.

A1.01.4

Domestic financial commitments made by Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States

International public climate finance flows to the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries in 2017 (UfM, 2019) will be accounted. The methodology underlying this final report relies on the OECD DAC's approach to tracking climate finance, which applies a combination of the Rio Marker Methodology and the MDB joint methodologies adopted by donor institutions worldwide.

This will require to identify and contact the entities in place in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States region having financial commitments made by to include them in the process of collecting data.

3.2.2 Activity 2 - Overview of climate related financial flows in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States

Activity A1.02 *Providing an accurate overview of climate related financial flows in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States*

Tasks		Deliverables
A1.02.1	Accurate overview about international public climate funds committed by public donors from developed/developing countries	D1.02 Report on climate finance in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean, including recommendations and detailed assessment on strengths and weaknesses the assessment provided, especially in regard on similar activities on other sectors or regions.
A1.02.2	Accurate overview about international private climate funds committed by private donors from developed/developing countries	
A1.02.3	Accurate overview about domestic financial commitments made by Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States	

There is a need to encompass all the different initiatives in the region, as the diversity of project and actor is vast, the underlying financial mechanisms at stake are as much diverse. The information of the

different reports will be gathered, first with a focus on the reports made by UfM related to climate finance (See the documents in the references section), and then with other related documents. The goal is to know well about the climate financial flows of the region and being able to draft a report on climate finance in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean, including recommendations and detailed assessment on strengths and weaknesses the assessment provided, especially in regard on similar activities on other sectors or regions.

A1.02.1

Accurate overview about international public climate funds committed by **public** donors from developed/developing countries

The report international public climate finance in the Mediterranean (UfM July 2018), shows that Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco received the largest proportion of climate finance to the region (72%). Mitigation activities dominated and were centered on greenhouse gas emission reductions in the energy and transport sectors, while adaptation measures remained underfunded. The beneficiaries, or the first implementing partner receiving funding, were largely public bodies (50%). The work will enable to understand why the major part of the finance goes to these 3 countries and why mitigation is facilitated as regard the projects mainly implemented. He will draft a report with its finding.

A1.02.2

Accurate overview about international private climate funds committed by **private** donors from developed/developing countries

According to the report international public climate finance in the Mediterranean (UfM July 2018) only 0.2% of the reported funding was provided to the private sector. Different private entities will be contacted to understand the context and write its findings in the report.

The current lack of data concerning international private climate finance is a significant obstacle for fully capturing the state of total climate finance in the MENA region, and therefore limits the ability of governments to make informed choices in their attempts of scaling up climate finance.

A1.02.3

Accurate overview about **domestic financial commitments** made by Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States

As the report International public climate finance flows to the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries in 2017 (UfM, 2019) states, the major part of the climate finance to the SEMed was destined for governments, which together with other public sector institutions benefitted from 55% of the total funding. Private sector institutions and multilateral agencies benefitted from 4% of total finance each, with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions receiving least of the climate finance in the first allocation step. No information was attainable for 34% of the funding. Therefore, these highlights will be deepened to understand the reason why the major part of climate finance goes to governments and try to fill the gap of information if possible or to understand why there is this gap to assess the lack of recollection process for this data.

The results of the update report international public climate finance in the Mediterranean (UfM July 2018), show that in 2016, USD 8.3 billion of climate finance was committed to the SEMed region, comprising 13% of the USD 54.8 billion mobilized worldwide¹. Multilateral Development Banks contributed USD 4.5 billion to the grand total (54%), (see figure below) particularly through loans from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and European Investment Bank (EIB). Bilateral climate-related ODA amounted to USD 3.4 billion (41%), dominated by loans from Japan, Germany, and France, while dedicated climate funds (particularly the Green Climate Fund, GCF, and the Global Environment Facility, GEF) contributed 0.33 billion USD (4%). Other multilateral institutions (e.g. the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD) contributed USD 0.05 billion (0.6%).

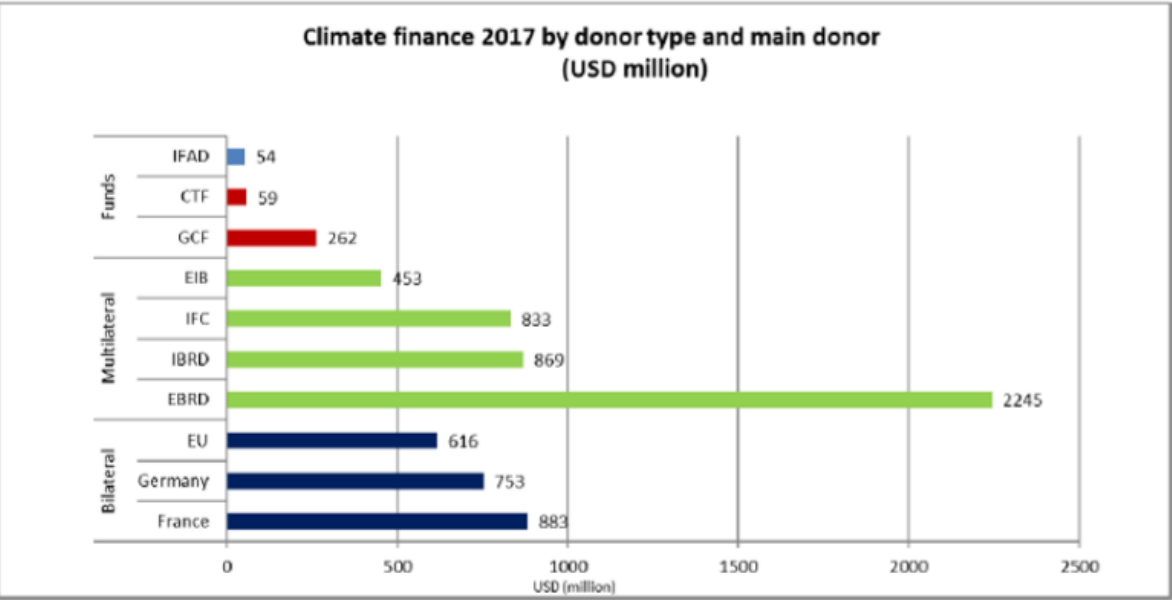


Figure 7: Climate finance committed to the SEMed region by donor type and main donor, 2017, USD million

Over 50% of the beneficiaries of climate finance were public sector institutions, followed by research institutions (25%), whilst significantly fewer were nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and multilateral organizations.

Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco were the top-3 recipients of climate finance, comprising 75% of total commitments (USD 6 out of 8.3 billion). The lowest commitments were identified for Syria and Libya, but also Algeria and Montenegro (totaling USD 45.9 million).

The goal is to understand the climate finance flow of the region as a whole to draft a comprehensive report.

3.2 COMPONENT 2 – Explore the feasibility of financial mechanisms in the UfM region

Component 2 – Explore the feasibility of financial mechanisms, which could be implemented in the UfM region with the aim of enhancing the mobilisation of climate finance for specific population or sectors

Activity	A2.03. Enhancing the evaluation of adaptation projects to unlock their implementation	Result 3 - to have the methodology and process in place for monitoring, reporting and verifying climate finance commitments made in the UfM region, especially by ensuring the involvement of all relevant actors, including the
Activity	A2.04. Assessing the costs and benefits of a regional financial mechanism	
Activity	A2.05. Strengthening the information on climate finance opportunities	scientific community, the private sector and NGOs. Result 4 - quantitative and qualitative analysis of financial mechanisms, which could be implemented in the UfM region with the aim of enhancing the mobilisation of climate finance for specific population or sectors (described under section 4).

Monitoring, reporting, and verification of climate finance is a challenging exercise, limited by a lack of standardized climate finance tracking methodologies, and inadequate transparency that is due to the confidentiality of project-level data, delays in the release of data and inconsistencies in publicly available project records.

A methodology and a process for monitoring, reporting and verifying climate finance commitments made in the UfM region will be prepared as well as a quantitative and qualitative analysis of financial mechanisms in the UfM region.

3.3.1 Activity 3 - Enhancing the evaluation of adaptation projects

Activity A2.03. Enhancing the evaluation of adaptation projects to unlock their implementation		
Tasks		Deliverables
A2.03.1	Provide a draft methodology to provide economic and environmental benchmarks for adaptation projects in the Euro-Mediterranean region, in order to have a clear view on what are adaptations measures in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries	D2.03.1 State of play of adaptation metrics in the Euro-Mediterranean region
A2.03.2	Prepare any relevant documents for having a high-quality dialogue with the UfM RCFC (UfM Regional Climate Finance Committee) framework. Special focus could be provided on the development of adaptation projects by local authorities (especially LoCAL project led by the UNCDF).	D2.03.2-3 Regional dialogue on adaptation metrics in place
A2.03.3	Explore how the benchmarks discussed with the UfM RCFC framework are related to benchmarks developed for disaster risk reduction	

Mitigation activities dominated and were centered on greenhouse gas emission reductions in the energy and transport sectors, while adaptation measures remained underfunded. Effective adaptation assessment frameworks and metrics are essential for the monitoring and assessment of climate change adaptation actions and progress. Adaptation metrics will improve our understanding of what works and what doesn't work, why, and under what conditions if used properly. Metrics of adaptation are important to the learning process, as well as directing future efforts in adaptation. Moving towards making better use of adaptation metrics and understanding adaptation outcomes better could aid countries in their planning, implementation, and reporting in the context of their National Adaptation Plan processes and in providing information to the international community under the Paris Agreement (UNEP DTU, 2019).

A parallel will be made with the report External Evaluation of the UfM Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change (UfM March 2019) to have an example of an evaluation method.

A2.03.1	Provide a draft methodology to provide economic and environmental benchmarks for adaptation projects in the Euro-Mediterranean region, in order to have a clear view on what are adaptations measures in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries
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Climate finance tracking is hampered by the lack of a standardized definition and approach to data collection (UfM, July 2018). The approach involved in the report international public climate finance in the

Mediterranean is screening individual projects based on their climate objectives, and only considering those with specific or dedicated climate objectives as climate finance.

As the UNEP report Adaptation metrics warns, metrics to track adaptation are still at the early stages of development and application and the choice of metrics depends on the purpose and requires careful consideration of what one intends to measure or achieve, the types of decisions the metric will be used for (UNEP DTU, 2019). There is a large number of relevant highlights in this report that will be taken into account designing economic and environmental benchmarks for adaptation projects in the Euro-Mediterranean region. To design it, different adaptations measures of the region will be gathered to underline the similarities, good practices and errors encountered in the different projects.

A2.03.2

Prepare any relevant documents for having a high-quality dialogue with the UfM RCFC (UfM Regional Climate Finance Committee) framework. Special focus could be provided on the development of adaptation projects by local authorities (especially LoCAL project led by the UNCDF).

The UfM Regional Climate Finance Committee - RCFC (new name for Regional Finance Cooperation Committee for Climate Action (RFCCCA)) are a meeting for climate finance stakeholder.

To enhance cooperation and collaboration with the operating entities of climate finance, the UfM RCFC includes representatives of entities such as the European Investment Bank, EBRD, World Bank and AFD. Such collaboration is providing significant information on how climate finance can be channelled in a more efficient way to support a regional Mediterranean climate agenda and national priorities.

The 6th UfM Regional Climate Finance Committee meeting (RCFC) was and opportunity for the participants to learn from the updated UfM Climate Finance studies (UfM, July 2018) about identified priorities regarding climate finance and water, energy efficiency and renewable energy, and other sectors with specific needs.

The meeting will be the opportunity to set a dialogue with relevant stakeholders on adaptation metrics in place.

A2.03.3

Explore how the benchmarks discussed with the UfM RCFC framework are related to benchmarks developed for disaster risk reduction

3.3.2 Activity 4 - Assessing costs and benefits of a regional financial mechanism

Activity A2.04. Assessing the costs and benefits of a regional financial mechanism		
Tasks		Deliverables
A2.04.1	Quality assessment of Inception/Final Reports to + /-15 closed evaluations per year	D2.04.1 WORKSHOP exploring the feasibility of a regional new market mechanism
A2.04.2	Development of Guidance notes, revision of templates, identification of capacity building actions	D2.04.2 Impact assessment of a regional new market mechanism addressing climate impacts of the tourism sector in the Euro-Mediterranean region

Evidence-based and successful policy requires making investment decisions based on objective and verifiable methods. Organizations rely on cost benefit analysis to support decision making because it provides an evidence-based view of the issue being evaluated. The method is built by defining the advantages of an intervention as well as the associated costs and extracting the costs from the benefits. When done, a cost-benefit analysis can yield concrete results that can be used to draw reasonable conclusions about a decision or situation's viability.

Based on the previous reports, quantitative and qualitative analysis of financial mechanisms will be made aiming at enhancing the mobilisation of climate finance for specific population or sectors.

A2.04.1	Quality assessment of Inception/Final Reports to + /-15 closed evaluations per year
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The quality of the Inception/Final Reports will be assessed to +/-15 closed evaluations per year proposing a workshop to the different stakeholder of the region in order for them to express their needs and expectations about a regional new market mechanism. Conclusions will be drawn on the adequacy of his previous findings with the feedback he obtains during the workshop, according to this adequacy, a guidance note (see next section) will be prepared. Around 15 evaluations will be made for every option related to a new market mechanism in the region, the stakeholders will evaluate the adequacy of the finding with their needs in order to assess the costs and benefits. Stakeholders will also be asked about the relevance of proposed mechanism in order to understand the benefits the stakeholders expect from a mechanism.

At the end of the workshop, the needs of the stakeholders will be described and previous findings redefined to meet their expectation and the benefit of the mechanism in the region. The feasibility of a new market mechanism will thus be evaluated by the relevant stakeholders of the region.

A2.04.2

Development of Guidance notes, revision of templates, identification of capacity building actions

As a result of the workshop, a roadmap will be proposed for a regional financial mechanism. He will write a Guidance notes for the development of this mechanism redefining the basis of the mechanism he firstly proposed into a mechanism nearer of the needs of the region. In the guidance notes, actions will be identified to be undertaken to build capacity among the different actors of the region.

With the help of the report climate change impact on the tourism sector in the southern Mediterranean (UfM July 2018), an impact assessment of a regional new market mechanism will address climate impacts of the tourism sector in the EuroMediterranean region in relation with the cost and benefits he addressed about the mechanisms at stake.

3.3.3 Activity 5 - Strengthening the information on climate finance opportunities

Activity A2.05. Strengthening the information on climate finance opportunities

<i>Tasks</i>		<i>Deliverables</i>
A2.05.1	to identify the most relevant coalition in the Euro-Mediterranean region to be included, within the umbrella of the UfM RCFC, in a regional dialogue with international financial institutions and donors.	D2.05 Regional dialogue among coalitions active in the Euro-Mediterranean region to address climate change
A2.05.2	to organize a workshop to ensure an appropriate exchange of information, in particular to support the emergence of common messages from coalitions of the Euro-Mediterranean region towards international financial institutions and donors.	
A2.05.3	to set up the relevant tool to ensure appropriate exchange of information among these coalitions and allowing the UfM to be informed. Such tool will serve as a basis for the establishment of a UfM Climate Finance Information Network, aiming at enhancing exchange of information on funding opportunities and issues on project support.	

To strengthen the information on climate finance there is a need to build a criterion for every region as regard its specificities and integrate them in function of the tool/mechanism which is likely to be implemented. As regard these criteria a mechanism can be chosen but an in-depth analysis must be conducted to ensure the adequacy with the area (with a socio-economic and political context). Thus, the

feasibility of the financial mechanism will be tested. But first, the variety of actor mean that there is a need that the actors are gathered with a common ground of knowledge in order to disseminate the information properly. A dialogue between the actors must be built in order to share the information to tackle climate change issues with synergies and consistency at regional scale, to do so a communication tool must be designed to ensure a good exchange of information and allowing at the same time the UfM to be informed.

A2.05.1

to identify the most relevant coalition in the Euro-Mediterranean region to be included, within the umbrella of the UfM RCFC, in a regional dialogue with international financial institutions and donors.

With the knowledge of the different climate actors of the Region gained through the mission and the UfM RCFC, actors will be identified and grouped based on their competencies, level of interaction and expectations. International financial institutions and donors will be the parts taken into account in the dialogue to allow synergies to be built.

The different entities of the region could be empowered if a dialogue would be engaged in a sense that they have similar activities and finance source to be benchmarked. A common ground would made it possible for a collaboration between the entities. Similarities of the entities will be explored and contacts will be made to expose them the benefits they could have gathering their knowledge with other entities. A workshop will be organized inviting them to participate.

A2.05.2

to organize a workshop to ensure an appropriate exchange of information, in particular to support the emergence of common messages from coalitions of the Euro-Mediterranean region towards international financial institutions and donors.

To build criteria for every region as regard its specificities and integrate them in function of the mechanism which is likely to be implemented, there is a need to analyze both quantitative and qualitative features of financial mechanisms. To do so a dialogue with relevant business associations as well as a workshop will be held in order to gain knowledge about the underlying implications of the financing as regard the impacts on the population as well as the source of financing.

A2.05.3

to set up the relevant tool to ensure appropriate exchange of information among these coalitions and allowing the UfM to be informed. Such tool will serve as a basis for the establishment of a UfM Climate Finance Information Network, aiming at enhancing exchange of information on funding opportunities and issues on project support.

There is a need for data quality enhancement because of significant data gaps to be solved, creating a structure for financial commitments would allow a better understanding of the data because a standard of quality will be in place. Furthermore, it will enlarge the scope of actors comprised in the data collected by facilitating its recollection. Thus, private climate finance and domestic spending data will be recovered

and acknowledged. It will foster the transparency of every actor as it will clarify their financing and help the UfM members to understand the role of every actor in their region thanks to an increased transparency on their finance.

The structuration of climate finance monitoring would enhance the accuracy of the financial commitments as actors would have a better understanding of the financial mechanisms in place in the region and have a basis for comparison to implement their financial project. Hence, it will encourage stakeholder to invest in opportunities and capacitate the development of bankable projects at UFM regional level.

Thanks to a structuration of climate finance tracking there will be a better knowledge of this mechanisms but there is still a step further to be able to categorize the mechanisms at stake, identify the most suitable, depending on the implementation area.

3.4 HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

3.4.1 Activity 6 - Supporting the preparation and follow-up of the UfM Ministerial Declaration

<i>Horizontal Activities</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	A06. Supporting the preparation and follow-up of the UfM Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change	
<i>Task</i> A06.1	Assist the UfM Secretariat for the preparation of the ministerial meeting	D06.1 Drafting of briefings, position papers or concept notes in the preparation and the follow-up of the UfM Ministerial meeting on climate change

3.4.2 Project reporting

<i>Horizontal Activities</i>		
<i>Project reporting</i>		
<i>H.1</i>	Mid-term report on outcomes of the project	D.H.1 Mid-term report on outcomes of the project
<i>H.2</i>	Final synthesis report	D.H.2 Final synthesis report

4. PROJECT WORK PLAN

Anexa I - Timetable of Work

Activities	2019												2020												2021																							
	Dec.19	Jan.20	Feb.20	Mrz.20	Apr.20	Mai.20	Jun.20	Jul.20	Aug.20	Sep.20	Okt.20	Nov.20	Dec.20	Jan.21	Feb.21	Mrz.21	Apr.21	Mai.21	Jun.21	Jul.21	Aug.21	Sep.21	Okt.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.21	Feb.21	Mrz.21	Apr.21	Mai.21	Jun.21	Jul.21	Aug.21	Sep.21	Okt.21	Nov.21	Dec.21											
	MO	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	Jan.21	Feb.21	Mrz.21	Apr.21	Mai.21	Jun.21	Jul.21	Aug.21	Sep.21	Okt.21	Nov.21	Dec.21	Jan.21	Feb.21	Mrz.21	Apr.21	Mai.21	Jun.21	Jul.21	Aug.21	Sep.21	Okt.21	Nov.21
Inception Phase																																																
INC.01	Hold the kick-off meeting																																															
INC.02	Draft Inception report and hold his presentation																																															
INC.03	Final Inception report, including inputs and results from COP 25																																															
Implementation Phase																																																
A1	COMPONENT I: enhance the knowledge of financial commitments made in 2018 and in 2019 in the UIM region																																															
A1.01	Activity 01 - Setting up the relevant methodology and process to collect climate finance data																																															
A1.01.1	Collecting data about international public climate funds by public donors from developed countries																																															
A1.01.2	Collecting data about international public climate funds by public donors from developing countries																																															
A1.01.3	Collecting data about international private climate funds committed by private donors from developed/developing countries																																															
A1.01.4	Domestic financial commitments made by Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States																																															
A1.02	Activity 02 - Providing an accurate overview of climate related financial flows in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States																																															
A1.02.1	Overview about international public climate funds committed by public donors from developed/developing countries																																															
A1.02.2	Overview about international private climate funds committed by private donors from developed/developing countries																																															
A1.02.3	Overview about domestic financial commitments made by Southern and Eastern Mediterranean States																																															
A2	COMPONENT II: explore the feasibility of financial mechanisms, which could be implemented in the UIM region																																															
A2.03	Activity 03 - Enhancing the evaluation of adaptation projects to unlock their implementation																																															
A2.03.1	Draft methodology to provide economic and environmental benchmarks for adaptation projects in the EuroMed region																																															
A2.03.2	Prepare relevant documents for having a high-quality dialogue with the UIM RCFC framework. Focus on the development of adaptation projects by local authorities.																																															
A2.03.3	Explore how the benchmarks discussed with the UIM RCFC framework are related to benchmarks developed for disaster risk reduction																																															
A2.04	Activity 04 - Assessing the costs and benefits of a regional financial mechanism																																															
A2.04.1	Workshop exploring feasibility and impact of a regional new market mechanism (tourist sector)																																															
A2.04.2	Impact assessment of a regional new market mechanism addressing climate impacts of the tourism sector																																															
A2.05	Activity 05 - Strengthening the information on climate finance opportunities																																															
A2.05.1	Identify relevant coalition in the EuroMed for regional dialogue with international financial institutions and donors.																																															
A2.05.2	Workshop to exchange information and share common messages from coalitions of EuroMed region																																															
A2.05.3	Set up the relevant tool to ensure exchange of information among coalitions and allowing the UIM to be informed. Establishment of a UIM Climate Finance Information Network																																															
Horizontal Activities																																																
A06.1	Activity 06 - Supporting the preparation and follow-up of the UIM Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change																																															
Project reporting																																																
H.1	Mid-term report on outcomes of the project																																															
H.2	Final synthesis report																																															
H.3	Max 20 Missions defined by UFM																																															
H.3	Max 2 days Missions - UIM CCEG, UIM RCFC, stakeholders meeting																																															
Closure Phase																																																
C.1	Handover/ Closure activities																																															
KEY PROJECT MILESTONES																																																
Kick-off meeting at COP 25																																																
beginning January - Draft Inception report																																																
beginning January - Final Inception report including inputs and results from COP 25																																																
March 2020 - Activity 1 outcomes presentation at UIM CCEG, UIM RCFC meetings																																																
March 2020 - Activity 3 state of the play on adaptation metrics presentation at UIM CCEG, UIM RCFC meetings																																																
End of April 2020 - Activity 2 - First draft of the report on climate finance for 2018																																																
End of June 2020 - Activity 2 - Final report on climate finance for 2018																																																
End of June 2020 - Activity 3 - Final report																																																
(October 2020) - UIM Ministerial meeting on climate change																																																
November 2020 - Mid-term report on outcomes of the project presentation at UNFCCC COP26																																																
April 2021 - Activity 2 - First draft of the report on climate finance for 2019																																																
April 2021 - Activity 4 outcomes																																																
April 2021 - Activity 5 outcomes																																																
End of June 2021 - Activity 2 - Final report on climate finance for 2019																																																
November 2021- Final synthesis report and Presentation at UNFCCC COP 27																																																
REPORTING MILESTONES																																																
Inception Report																																																
Mid-term report																																																
Final synthesis report																																																

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